THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

Dr. D. B. SMITH, the late Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, is going to England to succeed Dr. Maclean, of the Army Medical School, Netley. While we congratulate the doctor on his obtaining the post, we much regret to lose him from our midst. We are glad to find that a movement is set on foot to commemorate his labors, and that a public meeting will be held at the Albert Hall on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the terms of agreement between the Secretary of State for India andthe Alipore Coal Company, Limited, of 39 Strand, Calcutta, in connection with the laying down of a railway line from Kairhad in the Raneegunge Sub-division, to Roopnarainpore, for carriage of coal and other minerals raised by the Company, to the East Indian Railway. The line is to be constructed within two years from the date of the execution of the agreement.

THE FOLLOWING is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills :—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1884-85, £14,140,820.
2. Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 17th January, 1885, £9,461,500
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th January to 31st March 1885, £4,679,320.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the Governor of Bombay, is expected to pay a visit to Lord Dufferin in Calcutta early in February next. This, it will be remembered, is not the first visit of His Excellency to the motropolis of British India, as Sir James was present at the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition year before last.

IT IS INTERESTING to watch how Indian Tea is slowly but surely ousting China Tea from the London and other principal markets, as will be seen from the following figures :—"The total exports from Calcutta from 1st May to 31st December were 51,942,345lbs. as against 47,956,806lbs. in 1883 and 45,252,509lbs. in 1882.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph from the *Times* illustrates how keen is the distress in some parts of England. A charitable gentleman made a gift of 5,000 loaves of bread and half a ton of meat to the poor of Islington on Christmas Day, and it is said that the place where the food was distributed was filled by a famishing mob. "Several of the adult recipients, ate in a most ravenous manner the raw meat, while in many instances the children who accompanied them devoured the bread before they left the scene." But, as the reader well knows, the picture of distress in parts of Burdwan and Birbhum is still more terrible, and should excite the compassion of the well-to-do people of India.

THE BALL at the Town Hall, given by the European Community of Calcutta in honor of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaght was a great success.

"A SAD CASE, illustrative of juvenile depravity, was lately tried at Trinchinopoly before the Sessions Court. Two Pullar boys, the eldest 17 or 18 years of age and the other about 14, were charged with murdering another boy about ten or twelve years of age in the village of Angarai near Lalgudi. The murder was one of great atrocity, the deceased according to the confessions of the prisoners, having been strangled and buried in a field, after ornaments valued at about Rs. 85 had been removed from the body. The Sessions Judge sentenced the eldest of the two to death, and postponed passing sentence upon the other in consideration of his youth."

WE LEARN from the report on the prospects of the rice crop for December in British Burma that "the total area under cultivation in the ten districts is estimated at 3,173,178 acres ; but it is not expected that the crop over the whole province will exceed the estimate made in November of twelve annas crop, and the exportable surplus is, therefore, still estimated at 975,000 tons." The North-West report says that "the estimated area under pure wheat in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, according to the returns of December, is 5,532,200 acres against 5,523,500 acres estimated in November. The increase of 8,700 acres is due to the sowings not having been quite finished when the November forecast was issued. Owing to the almost complete failure of December rains, the hopes expressed in the November forecast of a bumper crop cannot be realised. If no rain falls in January a serious deficiency may be anticipated." The Punjab reports are cheering, and the prospects of the wheat crop in Berars are considered to be excellent.

TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has not yielded to the voice of the charmer. Strong leaders, stronger influence, and the publication of the Bengal Government resolution have gone for nothing, and it has been finally settled, says the *Englishman*, that "Dr. Simpson is to succeed Dr. Canningham as Surgeon General with the Government of India on that officer's retirement in March." It is a great relief to know that the threatened evil is averted. Pain may, and probably will, continue to exist in society, for in this iron age it would be too much to expect its absolute removal, but, it is to be presumed, only within a limited sphere. We suffer from toothache, corns, earwigs, *et hoc genus omne*, and they all mean pain.

THE TALK of holding a Chapter of the Star of India has been revived. The more the merrier. Society must be provided with sports, for all work and no play is apt to make Jack a dull boy. Our Jack is of course Calcutta Society.

FOUR talukas of the Belgaum district, and three of Ahmedabad, are threatened with scarcity owing to failure of crops. The pressure of want of fodder and water is already felt in several parts of Dharwar, and Belgaum. In the Bengal Provinces, Patna, Gaya, Burdwan and Moorshedabad are already suffering from scarcity of food, but no actual famine is, according to local officers, apprehended.

THE CHIEF Commissioner of Assam has done well, he could scarcely do otherwise, by circulating among his subordinate Judges and Magistrates a copy of Lord Ripon's Minute on the Webb case. In doing so he expresses his trust that the officers in question "will give the most careful attention to the weighty words in which his Excellency the Governor-General in Council writes of the supreme importance of a strict, firm, and impartial administration of justice between Europeans and natives in the province of Assam." For our part we should express a hope that the injunction will not be forgotten by the time the next Webb case turns up.

FOR SOMETIME past rumour has been most assiduously circulated that drinking was greatly on the increase among our school boys. It is a great relief to know that there is no foundation for it. Babu Krishna Behari Sen, the non-official native member of the late Excise Commission, who has so ardently fought in the ranks of teetotalism, gives it an emphatic denial. He says : "It has been asked, whether drinking is on the increase among school boys. Certainly not. The sober character of the Bengali boy is borne testimony to by every one." This is highly satisfactory. Whatever may be the opinion about teetotalism on the whole, there can be no two opinions as to the propriety of its enjoying absolute monopoly in schools, and among the juvenile population generally.

A POONA paper states that when Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Arthur Crawford visited the Well at Bijapore, on the 4th instant, thousands of ryots fell at the feet of the Commissioner, and prayed for a remission of assessment on account of the failure of their crops. The Commissioner assured the ryots that he would request the district officials not to enforce the collection rules too strictly at the present kist, and evaded the question of remission by assuring the people that he would again visit Bijapore towards the end of the month to arrange for the opening of relief works. Any thing but remission. Take a dozen Loan Acts, if you will, and Tenancy Bills by the score, but remission or reduction of rent, never !

THE ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Times* sent the following telegram to that paper on the 23rd ultimo, regarding the action of the Russian Government with reference to the Boundary Commission :—"The fact is, I believe, that the instructions to the Russian Commissioners were communicated to the English Government long ago, and that negotiations are still going on as to certain chief frontier points, such as Pende, or Penje, on the Murghab, which is claimed by Russia. Apart from the impediment of bad weather, it is not likely that the Russian representatives will set out before these points are settled. The Russians are not going on to the ground before they know pretty well what their frontier is to be ; and having thoroughly explored all the region in question, they can well afford to let their English friends look about a little beforehand. The final result cannot be affected by it, for Russia knows exactly what she wants and what she intends to claim. As to-day's *Navoe Vremya* observes, she will be satisfied with no other frontier than the one drawn on ethnographical principles—that is, including all Turcomania."

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

"THE TIMES' PARLIAMENTARY reporting staff," says a contemporary, "consists of eighteen gentlemen, of whom twelve are barristers including the chief of the staff and the summary writers in the Lords and the Commons. The *Standard*, with a less numerous staff, has three members of the bar; of the *Daily News* corps, two leader writers and one reporter are barristers ; and the *Daily Telegraph* has one student at law. The *Morning Post* includes three barristers, and the *Central News* one. The *Morning Advertiser* and the *Daily Chronicle* have no barristers on their staff."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to remit the fees payable on applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act of 1884. This may prove a relief to the poor borrowers ; but will this concession suffice to make the unworkable Loans Act acceptable to the Ryot ? We fear not.

THE USUAL announcement appears that the Government of India offices close in Calcutta on the 28th March and re-open at Simla on the 15th April. The rumour then is not true that the Supreme Government will be accompanied to Simla only by a limited Secretariat Establishment. So the exodus agitation of the last year, which strangely enough collapsed as its height, has literrally come to nothing. The agitation should, however, not be allowed to drop.

IT HAS BEEN decided that Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, now officiating for Mr. Croft, is to relieve Mr. Pamer Wilson as Inspector of Schools in Assam.

LORD REAY, who has been appointed to succeed Sir James Fergusson as the Governor of Bombay, is said to take great interest in Educational questions. He has been recently appointed Chairman of a newly formed Association, whose object is to convert into a "Teaching University," the present London University, which confines its operation to giving academic certificates after examination. The project is to associate a teaching body to the examining body as at Oxford and Cambridge. We hope and trust there is sufficient liberality and catholicity of motive to defeat this narrow sectarian move. We look upon the possibility of a similar movement in Calcutta with horror.

THE FOLLOWING account of the revival of the Slave Trade in the Persian gulf may be found interesting :—

On the 13th October last the *Philomel* was lying at anchor near Ras-el-had watching for slavers when she sighted a Dhow coming up from the south-west. Chase was made under sale, but as the *Dhow* gained rapidly, a gun was fired across her bows as a signal to heave to. No notice was taken of this by the Nakhoda of the Dhow, who now stood in straight for the shore with the obvious intention of beaching his vessel, a manœuvre which Capt Lang, having in the meantime got steam up, was fortunately able to prevent by intercepting her before she reached it. The Nakhoda, seeing all was lost, abandoned the Dhow in his small boat, accompanied by several of the slavedealers, and made for the shore. Three of the dealers were captured by the *Philomel's* boats, but the Nakhoda and five of the dealers succeeded in escaping.

It appeared, from the investigation which followed the capture, that the Dhow sailed from the Zanzibar on the 10th of September last, for Dar-el-Saalam, a port on the mainland

to the south of, and about 40 miles distant from the town of Zanzibar. At this place the dealers who had previously sent agents across to collect a cargo, ship the greater number of slaves, and others were taken in subsequently at Mboamaji and Ras Nedge, from which latter place the *Dhow* sailed on the 21st September for Oman per destination being El-Khudthra, on the Batinah coast.

The slaves were for the most part Wazaramo, a coast tribe engaged in the collection of gum copal and caoutchoue. They are by no means a wild people, and but seldom, it is believed, fall into slavery. The famine prevailing this year in their country has probably been the cause of their falling victims to the slave-hunters on the present occasion.

The slaves were found in a wretched state on board the Dhow when captured, and most of the children were mere skeletons. Provisions and water had run short on the way and for two days none had been issued.

After the capture of this *Dhow*, the *Philomel* left Muscat on the 16th October, 1884, for Aden. On the 18th at about 10 A. M., she sighted a *Dhow* about 7 miles off, steered for her and when she got within half a mile, the Dhow lowered her sail. She had no colours flying at the time. An officer who was sent off boarded the *Dhow* and found slaves on board, who, on seeing the boarding officer, came near the water casks saying that they were very thirsty as they got rice one day and waters the other day. The slaves were found to number 30 males and 21 females. They were removed to H. M. S. *Philomel*, and the *Dhow* was taken in tow.

On the 23rd October there being a strong breeze, and the *Dhow* making a considerable quantity of water the *Philomel* put into Ras Derkha where the Dhow was found unseaworthy on survey. She was destroyed and the crew and passengers were taken on board the *Philomel* which proceeded on her voyage and arrived in Aden on the 26th October 1884.

The story of the slave-dealers was as follows :—They took from Muscat to Zanzibar dates and other goods for sale. At Zanzibar they purchased prece-goods and went into the interior about 6 days' journey to a place called Beera where they exchanged their goods for slaves. From Beera they went to Fingani where they settled with the Nakhoda Rubbeer to go in his Sumbook to Batinah with the slaves at $ 8 per head. Abdullah Saleem a boy about 12 years of age, who was one of the slave-owners, stated that he went to Zanzibar with his father, thence to Fingani where he remained whilst his father went into the interior. His father died there about one year ago and 3 slaves, the property of his father, were brought to him, and seeing that the others had agreed to ship slaves at $ 8 a head, he also embarked in the Sumbook for Batinah where his mother lived.

The value of human life may be measured by the prices paid for the slaves, which were as follows :—

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Abdullah Muslem purchased	13 ...	4 ...	0 ...	4	for $ 350
Ahmed Muslem ,,	0 ...	0 ...	7 ...	3	,, ,, 246½
Ismail Murad ,,	3 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0	,, ,, 130
Obied Saleem ,,	0 ...	2 ...	3 ...	6	,, ,, 400
Abdullah Saleem ,,	0 ...	0 ...	2 ...	1	the property left by his father.

The liberated slaves were altogether 196, including 60 boys and 22 women and were thus disposed of at Aden :—91 men and 4 boys are employed as labourers on the fortifications under the Executive Engineer. Boys and girls under 12, have been sent to Zanzibar, and the remainder are being given over to respectable persons at Aden for service.

THURSDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

HERR BANDMANN, the Shakesperian actor whose visit to Calcutta will be long remembered, has, we understand, published in America a volume entitled, "An Actor's seventy-four thousand miles with Shakespere," purporting to be a record of his extensive travels in India, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, Ceylon, the Hawaiian Islands, and America. An American contemporary pronounces the book to be very "readable," and it cannot but be interesting if the distinguished actor has faithfully recorded his achievements and experiences. We wonder what his reminiscences of the Metropolis of British India can be.

THE WIRE TRAMWAY of Darjiling, constructed for conveying away the refuse of the station, is pronounced to be a veritable municipal white elephant. It is not half as useful as it is costly.

THE THIRD PRINCE of Travancore is one of the candidates at the matriculation examination of the Madras University, and his tutor is said to have hopes that he will gain a good place in the list. It is refreshing to see the scions of noble families coming forward to compete in Public Examinations on terms of equality with the people.

THE HONORABLE MR. QUINTON has introduced a Bill into the Viceregal Council for the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh from time to time. The first temporary appointment will be made immediately on the Bill becoming law.

MAHARANI SURNOMOYE, C. I. E., of Cossimbazar, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the work of restoring the Bareilly College. The noble Maharani's generosity disdains all limits of locale or nationality.

THE CATHOLIC Union of Great Britain will entertain Lord Ripon at a public dinner on February 10th. Most of the leading British Catholics are expected to attend, and the meeting will be strictly non-political.

DANCING in European style, says a vernacular paper of Japan, was becoming a fashion among Japanese ladies of high standing, and a society is under formation for practising the act, and a German is to be engaged as an instructor. This shows life in go-ahead Japan!

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that, in future, no rum shall be issued in canteens before noon. Commanding officers are also exhorted to encourage the men, as much as possible, to mix the spirit ration with aerated or ordinary water. We do hope that the Chief's laudable endeavours to promote temperance among soldiers will be loyally backed by the officers and the privates.

ACCORDING to the *Russki Invalid*, a diplomatical agent has been attached to the Governor of the Trans-Caspian province. His duty, it is said, will be to correspond with the Governments of Afghanistan, Bokhara, Khiva and Persia; as well as with the Russian Governor-General at Tashkend and the Russian Minister at Tiflis.

A STRONG feeling against football has sprung up in the United States in consequence of certain mishaps which have lately occurred at matches. The following notice has been posted up at Harvard College :—"The Committee on Athletics, having become convinced that the game of football as at present played by college teams is brutal, demoralising to players and to spectators, and extremely dangerous, propose to request the faculty to prohibit the game at the close of the present season."

THE LATEST triumph of American inventive genius, we hear, is the application of electricity to the requirements of life. The apparatus consists of an ordinary hair brush with a small battery and induction coil attached to the back made by the Harback Electric Department. When the brush is grasped in the hand, the current passes through the body to that point which is in contact with the bristles. It is said that this appliance may be used as a hair brush to relieve neuralgia, headache, and diseases of the scalp, and may also be applied to the body to alleviate rheumatism, paralysis, gout &c.

THE SYNDICATE of the Calcutta University has decided that Peshawar and Delhi should no longer be centres for the University Examinations.

WE ARE glad to notice the activity of the native press of the Punjab. The enterprizing proprietor of the Arya Press has started a weekly Journal in English, entitled the *Punjab Courier*. We have received two numbers of the "Indian," also a native paper, which has made its appearance at Rawalpindi. We wish every success to our new contemporaries.

FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

THE SECRETARY of State for India has sanctioned the revised estimate of Rs. 1,22,56,418 for the construction of the Sittang Valley Railway in British Burma.

A GENTLEMAN named Auffray is said to have discovered a cheap and easy method of producing sulphate of quinine from the bark of cinchona which abounds in Mauritius. It will be no small pleasure for the people of epidemic stricken districts of Bengal to know that the discovery is likely to reduce greatly the price of that valuable remedy which has hitherto been the only means of saving their lives, although draining their purses dry.

A FREE calculation of the Newspapers of the World shows "that, including dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, the presses of America annually issue nearly 2,800,000,000 copies per annum, a ceaseless shower of literary snowflakes for ever floating around each remote centre of Anglo-Saxon life. Australasia annually distributes upwards of 112,000,000 copies of her home-printed papers, while the annual production of Europe, runs up to 7,300,000,000 copies—ming'ed showers of every conceivable quality, good, bad, and indifferent, every shade of opinion, and on every topic under Heaven. A further calculation shows Great Britain to be the country best supplied with newspapers, while Belgium ranks next, and the United States third. The ratio of copies yearly distributable to each person in these three nations is as follows :—Great Britain, 64·01; Belgium, 59·20; the States, 51·06."

MR. SINNETT'S book on "Esoteric Buddhism," says the *Statesman*, "after going through four editions in the hands of the first publishers, Messrs. Trubner, has now, it appears under a new arrangement with the author, been taken up by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who are going to issue an enlarged and 'annotated' edition. An American edition with a special introduction has been issued by Messrs. Houghton and Miffin of Boston, and a translation of the book into German, —the work, we hear, of a certain Baron von Hoffmann —has been published recently at Leipzig, under the title *Die Esterische Lehre oder Geheim Buddhismus*. Another work of an occult flavour, though of a more popular form—a novel based upon esoteric philosophy and occult science—is shortly expected from Mr. Sinnett's pen."

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THE GERMAN annexations in the Pacific are now stated to include the following territories :—

The whole of the unappropriated North New Guinea.	New Irelands.
Portions of the Admiralty Islands.	New Hanover.
New Britain.	Marshall Island.
The Duke of York's Islands.	Anderson Island.

THE LANCET says :—"Dr. Richardson's lecture on his process of painless killing of the lower animals, scores for science a magnificent success. As its author said, science has now given to the inferior creation a blessing which she dare not give to man himself—painless death. At the dog's home, over 6,000 dogs have during the past seven months slept their final sleep, knowing as little of their deaths as of their births. The principal agent used for the narcotic action is carbonic oxide, passing at summer heat, over a mixture of chloroform and carbon bisulphide, into a lethal chamber, in which chamber as many as 100 dogs can at once receive Euthanasia. This is on the large scale; but Dr. Richardson described also a small apparatus which, after long trials, he has completed, in which from one to six animals can be painlessly killed, and which is so portable that it can be wheeled from a central station to any house or street ready for immediate use. By an extension of the same design the author next intends to apply it to animals of the larger kind that are used for human food, its application to the slaughtering of sheep being already quite feasible and inexpensive."

THE NEW process of photogravure illustrates, we are told, a remarkable triumph of science as applied to art. "The negative of a picture when photographed looks to the unscientific person very like a sheet of glass covered with a chemical film. The film, however, has impressed upon it, by rays of light focussed through a camera an exact copy of the picture. The film is removed, submitted to more chemicals, and thereby becomes exceedingly hard. It is then placed upon a copper-plate and subjected to hydraulic pressure. The copper, being relatively a soft metal, gives way before the adamantine film, which consequently leaves an exact impression of itself—that is, of the picture—on the metal plate. From this plate, engravings, or rather photogravures, are printed off in the ordinary way, the impression having all the fidelity of a good photograph combined with the indelibility of an engraving. Moreover, photogravures are cheap.

SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

IT APPEARS from a letter published in the *Times*, says the *Guardian*, that "a patient in the Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Regent's Park, was suffering from tumour on the brain, a disease which had hitherto always proved fatal. Professor Ferrier's experiments enabled Dr. Hughes Bennett to deduce from the palsies and convulsive movements of the patient, the particular part of the brain affected by the tumour, and the more recent experiments of Professors Ferrier and Yeo had proved that various operations might be performed on the brain without risk of permanent injury. The state of the case having been explained to the patient, he assented to an operation which had never before been performed, and an opening was made in his head and the tumour, found at the exact point indicated by Dr. Hughes Bennett, was removed. This took place on the 25th ult., and the man is now convalescent."

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from the Travels of a Russian in Affghan Turkistan. The people are prevented from rising from their degraded condition. All avenues to social distinction or official rank are closed against them. The Afghans comport themselves further very haughtily towards the Uzbeg. The ordinary Afghan soldier considers himself as belonging to a race superior to the Uzbeg, and treats him as an inferior being. It is quite a common thing for the Afghans to resort to their whips or to the butt end of their rifles in their dealings with the subjugated people. I often saw Afghan soldiers, wandering without employment from village to village, fall upon the unfortunate, defenceless Uzbegs, and, without any obvious pretext whatever, thrash them unmercifully. And how they used to bully them when they made the inhabitants bring food and fodder for ourselves and the escort!" It would be easy and very expressive to replace the words Afghan and Uzbegs by others more familiar, but we shall not do so.

AN *etrenne* for our Allahabad contemporary, who was lately so anxious about the answers of native students at public examinations: Examination Blunders.—"We are fond of laughing at the quaint blunders of native candidates in examination. The following, however, are some recent English specimens of the kind :—1. What are the mineral products of Australia? Tinned meats. 2. *De edictis Bibuli concionantem?* Spouting forth quotations from the Old Testament. 3. What is feminine of cockrobin? Give similar instances of genders in English. Jenny Wren, mare, maress; church, chapel.

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4. A boy of eleven, on entering a Middle-class school was told to write out the Lord's Prayer. He began, "Our father witch art in even, Harold be thy name," and, turning to the master, who was looking over his shoulder, remarked with a self-satisfied air, "That's my name too!" 5. Francis Bacon was a black friar who invented gunpowder and the new organ. He was imprisoned in James's reign for the gunpowder plot where he wrote his celebrated Essays. He was a very earned man,and wrote a book about Greek Augments." —*Englishman.*

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under mentioned books and periodicals:— 1. Annual Statment of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries &c, for the year ending 31st March 1883. 2. A Review of the Procedure Sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, by Babu Mohini Mohan Roy. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No IX. November 1884. 4. The Twenty-first Annual Report of the Utterpara Hitakari Sabha, 1883-84 5. The Friend of China, an organ of the Society for the suppression of the Opium Trade. 6. The Third Annual Anniversary of the Sipore Hitasadhini Sabha.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, Jan. 17.—A Cabinet Council will be held next week to consider the proposals of the French Government with reference to Egypt.—Lord Reay, the Governor-elect of Bombay, sails for Bombay early in March.

London, Jan. 18.—The sentence of four months' imprisonment on Mr. Edmund Yates, proprietor of the *World* newspaper, for libelling the Earl of Lonsdale, has been confirmed by the Attorney-General.—The French counter proposals regarding Egypt embrace a loan of nine millions sterling under an international guarantee, issue of 3½ per cent. taxation coupons, and the appointment of an international committee to enquire into the resources of the country.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine Colonies, has resigned.

Obituary.—The death is announced of M. Edmond About.

*London. January.*19.—Reports have reached here from Constantinople that the Sultan has ordered an expeditionary force of six thousand Turkish troops to occupy Suakim. Hassan Fehmi Pasha arrived here yesterday. Replies have been received from Austria, Germanny and Russia with reference to England's proposals respecting Egyptian finance. The tone of the replies is of a conciliatory character, but they endorse the French counter proposals. They suggest that England shou'd eventually convene a conference to arrange absolutely for the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

18.—The ship *Windermere,* for Rangoon, has been driven ashore off Dungeness,and is expected to become a total Wreck The crew were saved.

20.—The 107th Regiment has been ordered to Egypt, and the 49th Regiment to Suakim.

Italy has demanded of Egypt the cession of the port of Massowah, and the demand has been supported by Earl Granville; but the Egyptian Government has rejected it on the ground that the cession would be contrary to the firmans of the Sultan.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1885.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S SHARE IN THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

SOME people are of opinion that we have done an injustice to Sir Rivers Thompson by representing him as the real author of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, when in reality he had but a small share in it, and in that he carried out the orders of Lord Ripon. We should be sorry to do an injustice to any one, much more so to a gentleman of so high a position as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But after the most careful enquiry and as thorough a study of the subject as we are capable of, with the materials at our disposal, we cannot help thinking that we are perfectly innocent. We have said nothing in this paper during our management of it, which can by any ingenuity be construed to mean an unjust or unfair accusation. We have tried our best to confine our criticisms as much as possible to Sir Rivers' own official reports, minutes and speeches, and if our conclusions have been adverse to him, he and his friends must blame our data for imperfection and incompleteness and not us for any improper motive. We have no motive of our own other than to find out the truth. We oppose the Tenancy Bill, because it is wrong in principle, and we feel convinced that it will, if passed into law, do the most serious injury to the native community, whose interests it is our solemn and self-imposed duty to protect. This we and our predecessor have repeatedly, and at great length, shown in the pages of this journal, and need not traverse the old ground again. It is necessary, however, to attempt here a brief sketch of the history of Sir Rivers' connexion with the Bill. Lord Ripon, we believe, knew very little about the Rent law of Bengal, and never attempted to master it to even a moderate extent. He was full of radical Irish land-law principles, and whatever he heard accorded with them, he thought proper. When the old Rent Bill, technically "the Landlord and Tenant Bill," of the Bengal Government came up with all its multifarious reports and annexures, before the Supreme Council, Sir Rivers Thompson was a member of that Council, and he was selected as the proper officer to digest the papers, and settle the Bill in such a way as to make it fit for submission to the Secretary of State. His long and varied experience in Bengal, successively as a Magistrate, as a Judge, as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue, as Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and his reputation as a calm conscientious officer of moderate opinions, recommended him for the task, and his connexion with the Rent Bill commenced from that time. He had the Bill for several months under his hand, and, as circumstances subsequently showed, made extensive and radical alterations in it. Rumour, at one time pretty general and never contradicted, had it, that he himself wrote a great part of the despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State, and his notes were extensively utilized by Mr. Mackenzie when finishing that despatch. The various preceding Rent Bills had accepted certain traditional principles as axioms on the subject of Bengal rent, but during the gestation of the despatch in question these principles were entirely discarded, and a fresh departure was had recourse to. Hence it is that the public must look upon the "Bengal Tenancy Bill" as the issue of Sir Rivers Thompson alone, or jointly with Mr. Mackenzie,and of no other. The recommendations to the Secretary of State were his, modified, principally in technical law points, by Mr. Ilbert and slightly by Lord Ripon, the other members of the Council taking but a nominal share in the business. Of course we have not the minutes of the Council before us, nor have we ever seen them, and must therefore depend upon rumour. We feel confident,however, that Sir Rivers will not contradict us to any material extent in this regard. The evolution of the Tenancy Bill from the various Rent Bills was the work of Mr. Ilbert and his assistants, and we know not what share Sir Rivers had in the task; probably little. But the report he wrote in the autumn of 1883 shows how warmly he was engaged in torturing evidence to support his ultra extreme views. We next come to the Tenancy Bill as it stood before the Select Committee of last year, and from occasional glances at the printed proceedings of the Committee we find that all the most obnoxious clauses and alterations in the Bill proceeded either from Sir Rivers himself, or from his *alter ego,* Mr. MacDonnell, who was permitted to attend the sittings,irregularly and without being a member of it, to take the most prominent part in the deliberations. In so far we cannot but look upon Sir Rivers, directly, or through his *alter ego,* as the principal author of the modified Bill as it issued from the Select Committee. Of course there were several alterations made by Sir Steuart Bayley and other members, but very few by the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Babu Kristodas Pal. Then followed the enquiry for the opinions of local officers, and in this respect Sir Rivers took every precaution to prevent, as far as he consistently could, the expression of personal and individual opinion on the part of his officers, first by selecting his own officers, and secondly by insisting on conferences and summary reports. Were it otherwise, still the summing up of the local reports as given in the Government letter of September last shows clearly the bent of Sir Rivers' mind as regards the Bill, and it is futile in the face of that letter to say that he is, or ever was, disposed to help the zemindars, but could not do so because he had to carry out the orders of Lord Ripon. We gladly exonerate Sir Rivers of all desire knowingly to hurt any section of the community, whether zemindar or ryot; he is incapable of it; but for all that the line of action he has adopted is utterly mistaken and fraught with mischief. His arguments are peculiarly fallacious, and display a bent of mind unfit for impartial decision. He is fond of talking about "concessions," when the question is not of concessions, but of the extent to which severity should be carried out. The zemindars have certain rights now under the law of the land; the proposal is to deprive them of most of those rights, and when any member of the Committee talk of reducing the extent of the spoliation, Sir Rivers says it would be a concession, which if granted, should be compensated by a corresponding deprivation in another direction. This would imply legislation by huckstering, and not on the eternal principlesof justice and equity. The history of the Bill shows that it has gone on growing more and more spoliatory from the time of the Rent Commission in 1880 to its last revision in the spring of 1884. The more the people opposed the worse it got, and that principally through the advice and exertions of Sir Rivers Thompson, and it was not till last autumn that he changed his tone and offered some slight worthless delusive "concessions" to gild the pill. We would be doing a grave injustice to the Bengal Government if we said that its actions have been regulated by the principle of huckstering, or that Sir Rivers, whose conscientiousness we sincerely praise, has stooped to the tactics of the huckster; he is infinitely above such practice, and we would be sorry indeed if any one should accuse us of ascribing such motives to the ruler of the land. We conscientiously disavow harbouring any such idea, and if the narrative we have above set forth should suggest a different idea, our plea is that we have set down nothing in malice or bad faith. What we really mean is not that there has been any deliberate tactics, but that the defects of the Bill are due to mistaken notions, imperfect information, and possibly unconscious cerebration, and that they cast a bad light on the reputation of Sir Rivers Thompson. Would it were otherwise!

NATIVE COURT-DRESS.

STRICTLY and philosophically speaking dress is the least part of humanity. The Sage of Chelsea gives characteristic emphasis to this idea in his "Sartor Resartus," where he pictures a naked Duke addressing a naked House of Lords. And yet socially dress has exercised the most potent influence in the progress of civilization. No nation that has not risen considerably above the wardrobe of 'mother' Eve can have any pretention to a civilized condition. Opinion differs widely as to whether necessity or love of finery first prompted the idea of dress. But certain it is that dress, or some apology for it, or some ornament which is an accessary of dress, first produced the distinctive symbols of nationality. Those who tied *two* feathers on the calf or the head, formed a caste, a group, or a nation distinct from those who tied *three.* Similarly specific numbers of strings in a shell-necklace, or particular dispositions of leaves or bark round the body, were accepted as emblems of tribal distinction. In one of the oldest hymns of the Rig Veda we read of the number of braids wove on the head forming prominent family characteristics. The shape, size and position of the chignon likewise afforded prominent distinctive signs. When cloth came into general use, its mode of disposition on the body formed the most distinctive symbols of nationality. Of course the disposition varies greatly; while some of them are exceedingly convenient, comfortable, and graceful, others are the very reverse; yet each nation takes its style of disposition to be its livery, and to discard it on the part of any member is to discard the nation. The style may, nay it does, change in course of time; but the change proceeds very slowly, gradually, and commonly all over the community. No one individual, other than a sovereign, can attempt a violent change, without meeting a most strenuous opposition from the community at large. Miss Bloomer tried it in England, and was hooted for her pains. The divided skirt is a quiet, insiduous, covert attempt in the same direction, but it has yet met with no marked success. Such being the case in England, and even in go-ahead America, it is no wonder that attempts at radical changes in dress among Indians should meet with the greatest disfavour. It may seem startling to many,but it is as demonstrable a fact as that two and two make four, that six centuries of Moslem domination did not

suffice to make the Hindu change his national dress; nay, on the contrary, so strong was the influence of the Hindu dress that it made the Mahomedans betake to it. To the student of Sanskrit literature, it is well known that the old *kanchuka*, the so-called *jama* of our days, was the ancient Hindu court-dress, and a modified form of it with skirts short but plated or crumpled as the former, provided the tunic for the warrior and ordinary everyday undress uniform for king's officers and men of quality. In one of the early mediæval Sanskrit dramas the amplitude of the skirt of the full dress *jama* is ridiculed by making a frightened little monkey, hide under the skirts of a Lord Chamberlain's *jama*. Monumental lithic evidence of the big *jama* and of its diminutive varieties are ample, and none who is open to evidence will question the fact. When the Parsis came to India, in the 7th century, they accepted the Indian dress, or were made to accept it, and to this day they retain it, only gradually reducing its length and amplitude or otherwise making it more convenient and comfortable. The Pathans did the same, and so did the Moghals. The turban, it seems, differed widely under different circumstances, but the typical one was that which Akbar the Great wore in his court. The Parsi turban is the same in outline, but considerably taller. In Bengal the normal height was somewhat reduced; but everywhere we meet with the Indian dress, modified according to circumstances, but substantially the issue of the old archetypes. The modifications were doubtless often brought on by foreign influence, such as the large square cut of the breast in the now obsolescent *kaba*, which, we believe, comes from the small slantingdicular cut of a Persian tunic with the fixing sides reversed and many other small traits changed, but the original model is unquestionably and most positively Indian, and not, as some ill-informed people imagine, "the legacy of Mahomedan supremacy in India." The degree of attachment to the dress must, as a matter of course, vary according to the force of external circumstances. In all those provinces of India, where the national instinct is strong, the attachment to the national dress is equally strong. But in Bengal, the spirit of insensate imitation is now on the ascendant, and some, happily a few, people seem to think that they may safely cast off the national livery, and yet claim the rights and privileges of the nation. This cannot be. The man who is ashamed of his national livery does not deserve to belong to the nation, and the nation would be quite as justified in putting him out of its pale, as would a regiment of Hussars be justified in driving out, or expelling from its ranks, an erring brother, who would appear in a Zouave uniform. Nor is this feeling confined to the army and the navy. It prevails every day in ordinary society. The Prince of Wales cannot go to the Carlton of an evening in other than an ordinary dress-coat; and the nobleman who would appear in a dressing gown and a smoking cap would be disowned by the porter at the gate of the Reform Club. The national uniform may be—say it is, for the sake of argument—a bad one; but if one wants to retain the privileges of his nation, he is bound to conform to the national uniform; if he does not like it, he is welcome to throw it aside, but he cannot claim his place in the regiment after doing so, and his loyal brethern who retain the uniform can have no longer any faith in his sympathy and identity with their regiment. He who really loves his countrymen always attempts to remain with them and amidst them, and always exerts his utmost to carry them with him, whenever he deems a reform necessary. He who spurns and denounces them, and cuts himself asunder from them for the sake of reform, has no real love for them; his professions are false, and his example a nullity. He is cast off from the community as a gangrenous slough. This has been the case with verts to Christianity and Mahomedanism, and so will be the case with other isms. Some pretend that the assumption of the English dress by Indians is "a high compliment to their rulers," but when they talk of the Moslem dress on Hindu bodies they describe it as "a legacy of Mahomedan supremacy." Future historians will fail to perceive in this apology any thing better than mere euphemism or, worse still, subservient flattery. Others hold that the choker and the chimneypot are "only the outward badge and livery of English education." This is the merest pettyfogging in argument, and calls for no reply; but admit it, and the question comes, which are of more importance, the badge and livery of the nation, or of a more or less imperfct and elementary smattering of English education? Yet another plea—a new one, but still of some specious weight. It is said that the English dress is a protection from bobbies, batons, and certain recent occurrences at Tarakesvara give weight to it. Let the position be admitted, but what does it amount to? The protective power of the dress depends upon its rarity and singularity, but when the dress has been generally adopted bobby will not fail to reject the evidence of dress and accept that of the complexion. He has already done so in Bombay and is unmerciful enough to "Goanese cooks," and the sombre complexion of the Bengali set off with an English dress can produce nothing better. For our part we object not to professional or service uniform, but when a foreign dress is assumed by individuals, from mere fancy, we look upon the imitation as a mere personal conceit—a desire to be mistaken for what one is not—a revival of the lion's skin, and the peacock's feathers of the story book. This opinion is common to the generality of mankind, and hence it is that in all the courts of Europe, there are certain fixed rigid rules for uniformity in court-dress. That these rules are of great importance for the preservation of propriety, decency and order, it would be superfluous for us to argue; and if they are good, there is no reason whatever why a few erratic young men should be allowed to indulge in whims and caprices of their own, to the positive annoyance of their seniors and betters. We are particularly glad, therefore, to notice that Mr. Grant-Duff has thought fit to revive certain rules regarding native dress, which were formerly enforced in the Government House at Madras. We like the rules the more, because they lay down general principles, without being too exacting. A turban for head-dress is what no Indian can object to. To the Hindu it is peculiarly distinctive and national. He has stuck to it from the most ancient days of his history, and even to this day the seminude Brahmin priest ties a *Ushnish* round his head in performing the *homa* sacrifice. Without it the rite would, according to his Sastras, be defective. To the other nationalities of India the turban comes equally home. Except the fez in some parts of Turkey and the toadstool hat in China, the turban, in some form or other, is the universal head-dress of Asia. The body clothes of Hindus and Mahomedans are decidedly more decent, flowing and majestic than the swallow-tail coat, which above tight knee-breeches, and even above masher trowsers, and having no skirt in front, is, to put it as mildly as possible, not to our liking. The third article of dress recommended by the Madras rules is the toga of classic renown, Indianised as the choga. While defining the general outline, the rules leave ample room for choice as to style. We do not know who or what suggested the waist-band? It is a reminiscence of the sword-belt and of the dirk and the dagger, and as the Indians have been disarmed this vestment might have been judiciously omitted. At present it has unpleasant associations in the mind of the thinking portion of the community. Would that Lord Dufferin could be induced to introduce into the Government House in Calcutta these rules without the waist-band. It would be of infinite use in putting down the insufferable display of pantaloons and harlequins in endless variety of patch-work finery, and inane imitation of foreign clothing unsuitable to this country. A crotchety old Commissioner at Dacca once expelled from the *Rhotas* a whole lot of Bangal Babus who with gold caps on their heads, instead of the orthodox turban, came to the Durbar of Sir Cecil Beadon; and a late Judge of the High Court insisted upon the pleaders and attorneys retaining their turbans on their heads when addressing the court. This was no more than an English judge on circuit insisting upon the wig, the gown, and the white neck-tie. We very much want a master of the ceremonies or Lord Chamberlain of this kind at the Government House Durbars.

4

THE REVISED TENANCY BILL.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

IT will be remembered that the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill, in discussing chapter XVII of the Bill unanimously recorded the following recommendation in para 92 and 93 of their preliminary report. In para 92 they said "It has been admitted throughout our discussions that lands held on reclamation lease, *chur* or *dearah* land, and lands taken under the customs known as *albandi* and *hal hasile*, must be treated exceptionally, and the three following sections of this chapter are intended to make such special provisions regarding them as appears to us to be necessary." In para 93 of their report they go on to say, "Section 212 provides that nothing in this Act shall affect any contract for the reclamation of waste-land." We propose to-day to consider the provisions under these sections and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's criticism thereon. Sir Rivers Thompson, who was himself a member of the Select Committee and as such signed the report, we have referred to above, apparently without reservation, thus criticises the recommendation of the Committee in the concluding clause of para 17 of his report to the Government of India on the revised Tenancy Bill.

"In cases of recent reclamation, where land is let at an initial pepper-corn rent the limit of double rent would be unjust to the landlord; in other cases it would tend to injustice to the tenant. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Section 212 *saves* contracts for the reclamation of waste lands; but he is not quite satisfied with the wisdom of such a provision which in point of fact excludes all such contracts from the provisions of this Bill. Agreeing with those who hold that the substantive law should meet all cases, where this can be done, the Lieutenant-Governor would cut out Section 212 and provide for such cases in this place and also under Chapter V, by substituting for Sec 8 the following Section which he has adopted from the excellent report of Mr. Dutt, Officiating Collector of Backergunge:

"Where the rent of the tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under the last foregoing section shall not be more than double the rent previously payable, provided that when waste land has been let out at a low rent for the purpose of reclamation, the limit of enhancement fixed by this section shall not apply, and the court may order such enhancement as it may think proper after taking into consideration the cost of reclamation, the profits on that outlay, and all other facts connected with the case."

The Select Committee in para 99 of their report invited information on certain points; but as far as this particular Section 212 was concerned they required none and their recommendation in this connection was, therefore, we would think, definite and conclusive. It looks rather strange that His Honor should, after signing the report of the Committee and thereby endorsing all that is said therein, again question the wisdom of the recommendation of the Committee and thus place himself, let us hope unconsciously, in the somewhat awkward dilemma of questioning his own wisdom. It cannot be that His Honor's views, as expressed in the report to the Government of India, are based on the opinions of the officers he consulted, simply because he neither asked for their opinion on this point, nor did they offer any. His Honor's views rest on the fact that the provision of Section 212 would exclude all contracts for the reclamation of waste lands from the provisions of the Bill. If there is imperative necessity, as we hope to show there is, for such exclusion, we fail to see why His Honor should object to it. Agreeing with those who hold that the substantive law should meet all cases, where this can be done, the Lieutenant-Governor would strike out the special provision recommended by the Select Committee to meet special cases, in the teeth of the declaration of the Committee that the lands held on reclamation lease must be treated exceptionally. For Section 212 His Honor would substitute the proviso quoted above, relating to enhancement of rent with some qualification, as if that were the only question at issue before the Committee. And a further error that His Honor commits is in making the gratuitous assumption that all cases will be sufficiently covered by the substantive law, the fallacy of which position does

not require exposure. Having apparently his own doubts as to whether the position he was taking up was a tenable one, His Honor judiciously safeguarded it by throwing in the vague and modifying clause "where this can be done," thus practically conceding that there must be, as in fact there are, cases where this *cannot* be done. We wonder whether His Honor thought it worth his while carefully to weigh the *pros* and *cons* as to the applicability, or otherwise of the substantive law, or simply contented himself by drawing inspiration from the "excellent report of Mr. Dutt." We will examine a case or two, to which we shall show, the substantive law does not apply even in the remotest manner. In the Tea growing districts, it may be generally known, garden-labourers, so long as they continue as such, are, as a matter of favour, allowed to cultivate portions of the garden-lands to produce food-grains. How the substantive law can meet cases like these in the face of the stringent provisions of the Bill, we fail to comprehend. If the fair and equitable proposal of the Select Committee under Section 212, is negatived either the favour now shown to the poor labourer will cease to be shown, or the good master who will continue the favour, Bill and law notwithstanding, will have to suffer immensely. In the Sunderbuns and similar other places again, where grants are made under very stringent conditions stipulated by Government, the grantee is clearly entitled, to have in his turn those stringent provisions embodied in his tenants' lease and agreement. Thus he has a right to have covenants for clearing jungles, making embankments, reclaiming land within a given time, and various other covenants of a like nature, inserted in the *Patta* and the *Kabuliat* in order that he may have an easy hold upon his tenant, and make him perform his part of the contract. Otherwise, it would become utterly impossible for the grantee to perform his part of the contract with Government, or get an effectual redress for any loss he may sustain; and it is to be borne in mind that under the rules of reduction a grantee acquires permanent right in the soil. In the Sagore Island, again, His Honor must be aware, there are further more stringent conditions prohibiting the erection of buildings for habitation or only permitting their erection on sufferance, beyond a certain prescribed distance from the protective works, or without the foundation of the building being raised above a certain prescribed height, which it need not be added, amounts to absolute prohibition in cases of poor people. Besides, the grantee is subject to the stringent conditions of erecting costly protective works within a given time and constantly maintaining them in good order, which clearly entitles him to have like conditions inserted in his agreements with the tenants, be they tenure-holders, occupancy ryots, settled ryots, or non-occupancy ryots. Besides, the grantees of waste lands have to reclaim jungle lands, set up embankments, import ryots by advancing them passage money and *khorak* in money or in kind, or cultivate the land on their own account by imported labour, provide means for the preservation of crops from the ravages of wild beasts, lend cattle to the ryots, and in fact attend to all the daily wants of the tenantry, none of which duties an ordinary zemindar is called upon to perform except under very rare circumstances. If these really exceptional circumstances, a few only of which we have ennumerated above, would not constitute sufficient claim for contracts for reclamation to exceptional treatment, we have yet to learn what would. To provide for cases like these, perfect freedom of contract is of imperative necessity. The grantee of waste lands is for well-known reasons, unable to go to the Courts of Law as often and as easily as his brethern the zemindars in other parts of the country. We shall not stop to discuss how beneficial the reclamation of waste-land is considered, how costly it is, and how much energy it requires, and how imprudent it would be to put vexatious impediments in the way of enterprising grantees. The ryots are free agents, and if, as His Honor has admitted, "it is only the enterprising ryot who will emigrate to people waste land," it is not possible that he will tamely put up with any wrong at the hands of the grantee. He will shift whenever he likes, as under the *Jiban Khalasi* procedure he cannot be forced to remain against his will; he is at liberty to go away although he may be largely indebted to his landlord, only by giving up his effects, (with certain exceptions.) We therefore contend that freedom of contract with an absolutely free agent should not be fettered in the way it is proposed to do. There is yet another point which should not be lost sight of. The emigrant ryot, like his brethern in zemindaris, cannot claim any ancestral or traditional right. In the interests, therefore, of both the landlord and the tenant, we deem it our duty to contend that the exceptional treatment proposed under Sec 212 is fair and equitable. And if it is withdrawn, as His Honor proposes, very serious questions, embrassing to Government would arise, as to whether the penalty put down in the deed of Government grant, after much deliberation, to protect Government interest and for humane objects, (such as protecting the cultivation from floods &c. in the Sagor Islands) can be lawfully enforced against the grantees, they being disabled, so to speak, to perform their part of the contract under a statutary law subsequently passed by Government. Would not, again, the grantee be entitled to compensation for the loss he may be subjected to for no fault of his own? It is of course open to Government to enforce any restriction by contract on future grants; but so far as grants already made are concerned, the Government cannot proceed in a fanciful and capricious way. If it persists in doing so the result may be simply disastrous. It is well known that by far the major portion of the grantees, such as we are speaking of, are Europeans, and their undertakings are mostly carried on by the aid of European capital. If by vexatious and unnecessary impediments like these they are driven away from the field of enterprise, the development of the material resources of the country will, we are sure, be very seriously threatened. We cannot therefore urge on the Government too emphatically to weigh the *pros* and *cons* of the measure proposed, before finally adopting it.

CIVIL COURT AMLAS.

THE numerous members of the Ministerial Service of our Maffassil Civil Courts ought to be thankful to Mr. L. P. Delves Broughton, the Administrator General of Bengal, for having come forward to advocate their hitherto much neglected cause. Mr. Broughton, in a series of able letters in the columns of the *Statesman*, has thoroughly exposed the utter rottenness of affairs in the office of our Civil Courts. We have grown only too familiar to the cry that the Civil Court *amlas* in the Maffassil are a very badly remunerated but hardworking class of people, and the miserable pittance on which they are made to maintain themselves, would, we are afraid, to a great extent account for the poisoning of the fountain of justice and law's delay even to the present day. That administration of justice in the remote districts of Bengal is anything but satisfactory goes without saying, and the existing state of affairs will continue so long as the ministerial service in connection with our Courts of justice is not thoroughly over-hauled. The Government properly enough insists that the members of the subordinate judicial service should be exclusively recruited from the ranks of the law graduates of our Universities; and we would challenge any one to point out a finer service or a better and more hardworking, painstaking, and conscientious class of public servants than the members of our Subordinate Judicial Service. While not conceding that these hardworking men are fairly remunerated, we must admit that even the present poor scale of the pay of our Munsifs and Subordinate Judges has certain inducements for the flower of the body of our law graduates, who in many cases are the scions of the very best families of Bengal, to join the judicial service. And as a natural sequence of the introduction of these men into the service corruption and bribery have come to be things of the past. It would naturally, then, be expected that with the great reform which has thus taken place in the Subordinate Judicial Service, administration of justice would, as a matter of course, have been far more satisfactory than unfortunately happens to be the case. But the explanation of the present deplorable state of affairs is not far to seek. The Judges may be all good men and true, and inclined to deal even-handed justice to all classes of people; and we have not a word to say against them. The approaches to the temple of justice, however, lead through corruption in every shape and form. To borrow the nautical simile which Mr. Broughton himself uses, the Judges of the Civil Courts, like ships, are waiting for cargo, and the people, who have found the money to put it expeditiously on board, and speed the ship upon her way, are paying heavy demurrage for her detention, because, forsooth, though the funds have been subscribed, the banks of the river remain muddy and no proper jetties have been constructed. The men still toil under the heavy bales of merchandise, that are damaged or lost in their transit to the ships. The unfortunate suitor, cannot, as Mr. Broughton truly observes, be for ever applying to the Judge for assistance, but must approach the Court through the ministerial officers, and the ends of justice are thwarted, the good intentions of the Judges themselves, and of our administrators notwithstanding. That the observation of a late distinguished Chief Justice that a suitor's difficulties begin when he obtains a decree should have almost passed into a truism, is mainly owing to the condition of the ministerial establishments of our law courts. The explanation is not wanting, but no body seems to take any serious notice of it, or thinks it worth his while to see it acted up to. The complaint has been familiar from the days of Lord Dalhousie, nay earlier still, but though warned against *ad nauseam*, the evil has gone on growing, and no efforts worth the name have been made to have it checked properly and in time. No reforms in the administration of justice are possible so long as the officers, who, so to speak, form the prime wheels of the machinery, are a set of miserably paid and discontented people.

Mr. Broughton, in his official capacity as the Administrator General of Bengal and, as such, representing the interests of other people, is often obliged, very reluctantly, to become a plaintiff or defendant in Courts in the Mofussil. As an Act of the Legislature protects him to a great extent from litigation, he never undertakes it without strong reasons, or without legal advice. But alas! his exalted position with all the safeguards that the Legislature provides, affords him but little security, as his own statements will testify:

"But I can truly say that the costs of a law suit are so great, the delay and trouble so considerable, and the results so insignificant, that I really feel doubtful whether it would not be prudent, in the interests of those I represent, to submit to almost any loss rather than resort to the Courts of Justice for redress. If, then, I have this experience, what must be the condition of the mass of the litigants in far away places, who are driven to the courts to defend their interests, or to seek a phantom of redress for wrongs that affect them personally? These people are generally poor, uneducated, unable to pay for professional advice, and utterly ignorant of the technical rules which are supposed to guide them through their litigation. To those people the Courts must be, as I often hear them described, objects of positive dread. They can not be for ever applying to the Judge for assistance, but must approach the Courts through the amlah or ministerial officers, in the first instance, and it is essentially necessary that these officers should be competent to give the litigants the best and most disinterested advice. The suitors pay for this, and for far more than this. Can it be contended that the Courts should yield a large profit to the public treasury from funds derived from suitor's fees, while the Court officers receive, with rare exceptions, salaries which are correctly described as 'mere pittances?' I cannot think that it should be so, and as one of the litigants, and, with all respect for those who have the remedy in their hands, I add my most emphatic protest against the continuance of a system which renders legal proceedings so costly, so dilatory, and often so ineffectual."

But the protest, emphatic as it is, is not made for the first time. So far back as 1870, when the Court Fees Act was being altered, Sir Henry Maine, who was then about to leave the country, declared, that it was a mistaken idea that the Government of India had started or encouraged the doctrine that the taxation of the administration of justice was a justifiable mode of recruiting the general finances of the empire, and

asserted that the true doctrine was that the litigants AND the general tax-payer should *each* contribute something for the maintenance of our law courts. These statements were received without dissent; the Bill (No. VII of 1870), says Mr. Broughton, therefore, became law—

"Upon the express understanding that the proceeds of the Court Fees should be appropriated towards the maintenance of the courts in an efficient condition, and it is clear that this "Suitor's Fund" is not appropriated by any law upon the Statute book, or by any rule of equity or justice, for the purposes of the general revenues of the country. If the suitors pay more than their due proportion of the expense of dealing with the cases of which their own are instances, the surplus should, in justice, be refunded to them, or, if that is impossible, and it is to be treated as General Civil Suitor's Fund, there seems to be, at any rate, no reason why it should be devoted to objects quite foreign to those for which it was originally received."

But as a matter of fact what is the present state of affairs? Why, the whole of the surplus, amounting to nearly a crore and sixteen lacs in four years, is credited to the amount of general revenues of the country. There has thus been an indirect violation of what is strictly speaking a trust; and the breach of trust should be repaired as soon as possible. As Mr. Broughton says:

"It may be impossible to replace the crores of rupees which have been lost to the purpose for which they were intended; but for the future no such mistake should be allowed to occur, and it would be in the highest degree unpopular, if in the estimate of the forthcoming year, any reliance is made upon a fund which belongs to the suitors in the Civil Courts to supplement a deficiency in the general revenues."

So far back as 1866 the evil was sufficiently crying to induce the Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, which made certain recommendations, which could be adopted even under the existing state of circumstances as only partially satisfactory. "The enquiry was made without distinction between the officers of Civil and Criminal Courts and those of the Revenue authorities. The matter was taken up as a whole. All, without discrimination, were grouped into classes, and to each class was assigned a rate of pay ranging from Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 200 a month. No distinction was drawn between the ministerial officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts, and those of the Revenue authorities. It was then admitted that the suitors in the Civil Courts should not be called upon to pay for the maintenance of the Criminal Courts, which as a part of the Police of the country, should, properly speaking, be entirely maintained by Government. It is not correct in principle that the people should pay a special tax for the benefit of the general community." In the enquiry of 1866 the fact was overlooked that the costs of the Revenue Courts should be purely a charge on the Revenues of the country, as mere collection charges, and should not be paid out of the contribution of the general litigant. Then, again, the financial difficulties which existed in 1866 necessarily hampered the deliberations of the Committee. But at the present day in the place of a regular deficit we have an ever growing surplus. For these and various other grave reasons, which Mr. Broughton alludes to in detail, the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry in 1866 must be regarded, under the existing state of circumstances, as requiring very considerable modifications. But strangely enough in the very year, viz., 1878, when the financial difficulties practically ceased to exist, which made the poor *amlas* naturally expect that their hard cases would receive a favourable reconsideration, a Committee was appointed, not for the purpose of augmenting their salaries, but of reducing them. That Committee was appointed to revise the establishment, generally, of the Civil Courts, with a view to putting them on a more economic footing, as if economy had not already been practised a little too far. And this was done, although it was demonstrated that the work of the *amlas* in 1878 was considerably greater and more onerous, than what they were called upon to perform in 1866. This was truly in that spirit of economy which marks the Indian Administration throughout. All measures of retrenchment must be confined to the subordinate officers and should not in the least touch the over fed incumbents of sinecures.

We are sorry we cannot find space for examining the various important details that have been raised in the letters of Mr. Broughton. We fully agree with Mr. Broughton, however, in thinking that matters have been neglected too long and may drift from bad to worse. No time should be lost in instituting a searching enquiry into the subject, and in taking effectual steps in elevating the *status* of our ministerial officers, so far as the present favourable state of finances may permit. As Mr. Broughton truly observes, if provision is to be made for the proper and reasonably speedy disposal of suits, the only practical way of dealing with the matter is by a thorough reform of the ministerial establishment, and not by an increase in the number of Courts required to cope with the ever-increasing litigation, for the country cannot afford a material addition to the number of its comparatively highly paid public servants. But the emoluments of the subordinate officers of the Courts may be sensibly increased, and a higher state of efficiency may be thereby obtained, at a cost which would be trifling in comparison with the cost of increasing even to a small extent, the number of the Judges. It must also be borne in mind that every additional Judge requires an additional staff of officers under him.

THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1883-84.

Now that it has become a fashion to represent that public works constructed in India with borrowed money are paying concerns, the financial results of those works which are classed as Productive Public Works, cannot be too carefully examined. Sir Evelyn Baring, in announcing his private enterprise policy, had the good sense to recognise that private capitalists would not undertake the construction of irrigation works. The Marquis of Salisbury, in his famous Manchester speech, spoke nothing but the truth when he said that no Canal in India showed a clean balance-sheet, with the exception of those which had for their basis the works of Native rulers. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the large earnings of the Eastern and the Western Jumna Canals swell up the irrigation receipts, and in the official reports the paying canals are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying ones, and thus to present a delusive notion of the provincial canal system as a whole. Take, for instance, the Western Jumna Canal in the Punjab. The balance of profit at the credit of this canal at the close of 1883-84 was nearly 2¾ crores. But the total surplus receipts from the Punjab Canal system as a whole, till the end of the past official year, amounted to Rs. 2,07,45,601. In three provinces where the old works of Native rulers have been restored by the British Government at an expenditure which represents nothing like their real cost, they are made to support the burden of the rest. It is only under Government that so faulty a system can be kept up in order to produce an erroneous impression as to the financial results of Indian irrigation works.

In Bengal, however, nothing of this kind can be done. There were no old Native irrigation works in this Province, and all the existing canals have been constructed by the British Government. It is in Bengal, therefore, that the non-paying character of Indian canals is brought out in strong relief. The Canal Revenue Reports for 1883-84 show that the capital invested in irrigation works in Bengal up to the end of the year was, in round numbers, 6½ crores of rupees, of which the canals classed as productive public works have cost nearly 5½ crores. The interest payable on this sum of 5½ crores to the Imperial Treasury is Rs. 21,60,758. But the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 11,69,841, and the working expenses to Rs. 10,69,394, so that the net revenue realized was a little over a lakh. The deficit of the year thus amounts to upwards of 20 lakhs; or in other words, the Provincial revenues had to bear almost the whole of the interest payable on the capital invested in Bengal canals. Looking into the financial position of each project separately, we find that the total debt of the Orissa canals, exclusive of indirect charges, on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was Rs. 8,64,584 for the year under review, and Rs. 1,14,67,840 up to date. The Midnapore canal yielded a profit of Rs. 65,908 in 1883-84; but the interest charges for the year were Rs. 3,21,645. The receipts of this canal to end of the past official year amounted to Rs. 21,74,346, while the total working expenses for the same period amounted to Rs. 22,11,422. The Midnapore canal has, therefore, failed to pay its maintenance charges, to say nothing of the interest in its capital outlay. The Hidgellee Tidal canal yielded a profit of nearly a lakh and half of rupees up to end of 1883-84; but the interest charges payable for the period were 10½ lakhs. The net revenue realized by the Sone canals up to end of 1883-84 was 4¼ lakhs; but the interest on their capital outlay for the same period was nearly 93 lakhs.

Such have been the financial results of the Bengal canals! It is now like a dream to remember that the Government purchased these works from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company in the expectation that they would, on the most moderate calculation, yield a return of 16 per cent., on the capital invested in them. So sure was the Government of having made a bargain that Sir Stafford Northcote, the then Secretary of State for India, actually gave a bonus to the Directors of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for having been good enough to sell their property to the Government of India! Where a profit of 16 per cent. had been looked for, the general tax-payer has now to bear the whole cost of the canals amounting to 21 lakhs of rupees a year. There is another striking feature of Bengal Canals which deserves mention. They fail to supply water when it is most wanted. In 1883-84 there were copious falls of rain during the months of July, August, and in the early part of September. Then the rains ceased and there was a pressing demand for canal water. The cultivators eagerly clamoured for a supply of water everywhere, but their demand could not be met on account of the inability of the canals to supply the needful. The Chief Engineer explains that our system of canals is dependent on assistance from rainfall, and that it was never intended that the water-supply of a district *should suffice to irrigate the area commanded independent of rain-fall.* If so, where was the necessity for constructing canals at such an enormous cost, burdening the Provincial revenues with an annual charge of 21 lakhs on their account?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught accompanied by Lord and Lady Downe, left Calcutta for Meerut by last Tuesday's ordinary mail train at 9-30 P. M. The departure, like the arrival, was strictly private. The Viceroy's staff, and Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, and Major Sedgwick were present on the Howrah Railway platform to see the Royal visitors off.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, in company wih Mr. H. L. Harrison visited the Pulta Water Works on Thursday last. Mr. Harrison also invited some of the leading members of the European and native community to join the party. The steamer trip was very pleasant, and the host was unremitting in his attentions to his guests. Although business was not neglected at Pulta, and plans for the proposed new works were carefully examined, and the existing works inspected, every body seemed bent upon enjoying himself, and did so to his heart's content.

BABU DURGA CHARAN LAW, the merchant prince of Calcutta, invited on Thursday last the *elite* of the Calcutta society, both European and native, to an evening party at his town residence to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Thompson. The house and the grounds were brilliantly lighted, and tastefully decorated. Almost all the leaders of society were present. The Star Theatre Company per-

formed the *Exile of Sita* with great success, and the audience were much pleased with the manner in which the actors acquitted themselves. The guests thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

THE Maharaja and Maharani of Durbhanga have, we are glad to learn, subscribed Rs. 2000, and Rs. 1,000, respectively, to the Burdwan Famine Relief Fund. Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. has, we understand, subscribed the sum of five hundred rupees to the same fund. The distress in the famine-stricken parts of the country is daily growing keener and keener, and we trust our rich men will come forward and imitate the noble example set them in the interests of suffering humanity.

QUIDNUNCS have it that the report of the Section 28 Commission is not yet signed, but as drawn out it is a running condemnation of the Municipality from Alpha to Omega, as every body expected it would be. It is said that the Commission has failed to point out any specific act of neglect or failure, and in default thereof, has recommended an addition of 5 per cent., on the Budget of one Department, one of 10 per cent., in another, and so on. Deponent knoweth not how any specific per cent., in the Budget is to cover the provision of the law that the recommendations of the Commission are to be carried out within the year in which the report is made. He, however, tells us, what will be no news to the public, that Mr. Cotton dissents in toto, and is to write a separate minute exposing the inconsistencies and impropriety of the report. We await its publication with eagerness.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the numerous friends and admirers of Dr. D. B. Smith was held at the Albert Hall, on Wednesday last, to organise some means of commemorating the labours of that distinguished and popular physician on the eve of his departure from India. The medical profession was very well represented, and there was, besides, a large gathering of laymen, which shows the high esteem in which Dr. Smith held by the people of this country. The first resolution moved by Dr. K. D. Ghose, seconded by Dr. Harvey and supported by Dr. Wallace, ran as follows: "That this meeting, deeply regretting the sudden departure of Dr. David B. Smith from the country, records its sense of grateful appreciation of his eminent services as a teacher, as a physician, and as a philanthropist." Dr. Kanye Lall Dey, Rai Bahadur, moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Juggobundhu Bose and supported by Babu Kali Charn Banerji, and was as follows:—"That a farewell address be presented to Dr. D. B. Smith, signed by his numerous friends and admirers." The resolution was carried by acclamation. Dr. Surjikumar Sarvadhikari was then called upon to move the third and last resolution, to the effect that "a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Smith in Bengal." Dr. Chambers seconded, and Newab Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur supported the resolution It is proverbial that doctors disagree, as Babu Kalicharan observed, but on this occasion they forgot all difference, and unanimously agreed to record their appreciation of the many amiable qualities and the eminent services of Dr. Smith. Not only his success as a medical man, but his geniality, and above all his intense sympathy with the natives of this country, have made Dr. Smith's name almost a household word amongst us, and his early departure will be a great loss to the country. But it is gratifying to observe that Dr. Smith, who succeeds Dr. Maclean as Professor of Medicine at the Army Medical School, Netley, the training ground of Indian Medical Officers, will still continue in his wonted sphere of usefulness, and the seeming loss of his departure may prove an ultimate gain. Dr. Lidderdale, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Dr. Payne, Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Coates, Dr. McConell and Mr. Wood.

THE memorial of the inhabitants of Backergunge, praying for the establishment of two scholarships to enable Indian Students to proceed to England, to learn arts and manufactures, which we noticed in our columns some time back, has, we understand, been transferred to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for official consideration by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. It is not necessary to repeat what we then stated in support of the prayer of the memorialists, and we only hope that Lord Dufferin will treat it with all the consideration it deserves. In the present backward condition of our country State-aid will continue to be of imperative necessity for some time to come, for the proper development of arts and manufactures.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent regarding the proposed Docks at Kidderpore.

"The article on the subject of construction of Docks at Kidderpore, which appears in your last issue, adverts to what is a great blot on that scheme. I refer to the risk of the Docks proving a public nuisance in consequence of the water confined in them becoming a mass of putrescence.

The whole question of the construction of these Docks does not appear to have received its due share of public attention. It is hardly a matter which should be practically left to the decision of a few individuals only. The public generally are as much interested in it as the Port Trust, the trade, or any other people.

In a letter which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 3rd December, several suggestions were put forward, the second of which refers to the construction of a tidal harbour on the site of the salt water lakes and it strikes me that it deserves consideration. There may be, of course, insuperable objections to such a scheme, but if there are any, they should be made public. There would, I feel sure, be an enormous difference between the cost of the two undertakings, and the ultimate utility of the tidal harbour, would, it seems probable, far exceed that of the Docks which it is proposed to construct at Kidderpore, and the harbour would also cost less for maintenance. Another great advantage would be that there would be no risk of an accumulation of stagnant water to breed an epidemic."

We quite agree with our correspondent that "the public is as much interested in the proposal as the Port Trust, the trade or any other people," and that it should not be left to the decision of a few individuals only.

A RECENT issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the usual notification for taking up a piece of land close to the Tarakesvara Railway Station for the purposes of the Railway. It seems, however, that Madhavgiri, the Mohant of Tarakesvara, has strong objection to the proposed acquisition. He has, therefore, addressed a Memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in which the grounds of objection are clearly and forcibly set forth. It so turns out that the Railway Company propose to establish a bazar on the piece of land which, in the words of the notification, is required by Government at the public expense for a PUBLIC PURPOSE. The memorial urges that the immediate result will be, if the proposal is carried out, that "the petitioner's bazar, which is for the benefit of the god, and yields an income of nearly ten thousand rupees a year, will suffer heavy loss." But pecuniary loss is not the only ground urged against the construction of the proposed bazar. The memorial points out that as the proposed bazar would not be under the control of the Mohant, prohibited articles such as shoes, meat and liquors would be sold there, which would shock the deepest religious instincts of the millions of Hindus who regard the shrine with sentiments of fervid devotion, The memorial goes on to say: "As the custodian of that shrine, the guardian of its sanctity, it becomes the humble but the emphatic duty of your petitioner to protest against any proposal which may interfere with the character that Tarkesvara has always borne, in the eyes of the vast Hindu population of this province. If any bazar is erected, your petitioner would earnestly pray, that it be placed under his authority and control, so that he may manage it in a manner that will be in harmony with Hindu traditions, and will not be repugnant to the religious instincts of the Hindus, as associated with the sanctity of the place. Your petitioner may add that he is quite willing to erect godowns or even establish a bazar for the convenience of the Railway Company, on the south side of the Railway line. But the bazar must be placed entirely under his control." But it is not solely from the pecuniary and religious point of view, but also from the sanitary point that the erection of the bazar is objectionable in the extreme. The pilgrims find their quarters in the site which is now proposed to be taken up under the Declaration. If the land is taken up, they will necessarily be crowded together within a very limited space, with the risk of the outbreak of cholera and other diseases in that part of the year, when the *Charak* and *Sivaratri* festivals take place. On all and each of these grounds we would strongly recommend the memorial to the favourable consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, we suppose, the usual practice, not to allow the erection of a rival bazar within certain limits of an existing one, lest it may lead to collision and mutual loss. It strikes us rather odd that the Railway Company should go out of its way to compete as rival bazar-proprietors, and the object for which the land is sought to be acquired hardly comes under the category of *public proposes*. We have no doubt the reasons set forth by the Mohant will be properly weighed, and we trust his prayer that for the present all action under the Declaration be suspended, and an enquiry be made with reference to the points urged in the petition, will be granted by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor.

THE *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Times of India*, thus allude to the Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal:

The Town's Meeting in Calcutta to raise a memorial to the late Kristodas Pal is remarkable for the evidence it affords of a healthier feeling between Europeans and natives, a feeling which Sir River's Thompson drew attention to in the happiest terms. Kristodas Pal was a great political power in Bengal and was worthily held in high esteem by his countrymen, while at the same time he commanded the respect and admiration of Englishmen who saw how consistently he acted up to the principles which guided his political career. But in the bitter controversy which raged so recently rival camps were established, from which it was all too easy a step to race-hatred; and moderate men—Kristodas Pal we believe among the number—viewed with pain and alarm the widening of the breach which had opened so suddenly and unexpectedly. As time went on and the immediate cause of dissension sank out of sight a certain reaction set in, but this was rather in the nature of a truce than of a complete reconciliation. During the last few weeks, however, new influences have been at work which we need scarcely specify beyond saying that they are mainly due to the personal anxiety of the Viceroy to re-establish a cordial understanding between the rival parties who had been so lately in conflict. His impartiality towards all, his keen sympathy alike with the aims of his fellow-countrymen in India and the aspirations of the native community, have been made so apparent in the capital that he has paved the way to a reconciliation which we sincerely trust is likely to be permanent. Which of extreme views may fret and chafe, and seek by sneers and detraction to counteract the good which the Viceroy is doing in thus reconciling conflicting interests; but the strong common-sense of the European and native community, now that it has last emerged from the cloud of party passion, will we hope carry all before it and justify the action of the head of the State. The meeting on a common platform or representative men of all classes and creeds, such as was seen in the Calcutta Town Hall on Saturday, is proof positive of the healthy change which has already taken place; its effects will be more than local, for the genuineness of the feeling shown by the Anglo-Indian community cannot fail to sweep away the distrust and suspicion which until late reigned supreme in the mind of the native community. When a movement to do honour to a native statesman, for such Kristodas Pal was in themany way, is quickened and stimulated by the hearty co-operation and sympathy of Englishmen, official and non-official, there can be little ground for further discord and recrimination between the two races.—*Pioneer.*

The meeting held at Calcutta, to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Kristodas Pal, should do much to remove the sequelæ of the Ilbert Act agitation. No native publicist has more persistently opposed the Government and its measures than the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal; no one could have organised such attacks as he made more ably. Yet, at the time of his premature death, he occupied an honoured position in the Council of the Governor-General; and the foremost representatives of the English community have united with his fellow-countrymen to honour his memory. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal occupied the Chair at the public meeting the other day; and Sir Richard Garth, Sir Steuart Bayley, and the Hon'ble Mr. Miller took leading parts in the proceedings. When it is added that every Englishman—who has heard the name of Kristodas Pal, and knows how his great experience was combined with thorough honesty and genuine loyalty—will endorse what these and other speakers said. When it is seen that the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* was respected, in spite of his frequent opposition to our official policy, the native Press of Bengal will, perhaps admit that it cannot be merely a feeling of race-hatred which prevents the Bengalee Babu from always acquiring respect of those who know him.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon was a success, whether regard be had to the numbers present, to the composition of the meeting or to the tone of the admirable speeches delivered on the occasion. It is curious to find how large a space the late Kristodas Pal filled in the eyes of his contemporaries. He joined the *Hindoo Patriot* in 1861, so that his career is about equal to that of a Civilian who attains the post of District Magistrate of the first class, with the claim to a Commissionership. It was not long after he had joined the *Hindoo Patriot* that his name began to be prominently put forward as a representative man amongst the Hindoos. For nearly twenty out of the twenty-three years he was before the public, Kristodas Pal held a position and exercised an influence which increased year by year, and which led men to forget his youth and forget how recently he had sprung into notice. That which gave him his weight with the natives was the sense that in him they possessed a champion so powerful as practically to be without a rival. Then, that which gave him his authority with the natives of the old school was the singular way in which he performed all the duties developing upon him as a member of a Hindu family. With the Europeans he won respect for his talents, admiration for his great intellectual gifts, and a patient and favourable hearing because of his great moderation and self-restraint. He never pressed a victory too far, or an opponent too hard, and yet he was in a special sense a persistent and unceasing advocate of whatever views he adopted until he felt that those views were certain of gaining ground. At the meeting, besides the question of an eye hospital, a wish was expressed to commemorate the great services of the deceased statesman by a marble statue. There is no reason why both objects should not be brought about. The cost is not so very great, nor is it beyond the means of those who ought to take pride in showing their appreciation of a man so eminent as Kristodas Pal was. A very powerful argument was put forward in favour of an eye infirmary. Such an institution is a special want, not only for Calcutta and Bengal, but for all Southern and Western Asia. People flock to it although now it is anything but on a good or satisfactory footing. It is, indeed, specially needed to complete to some extent the medical arrangements of Calcutta. Bengal has now an opportunity for rivalling the public spirit of Bombay and we have to see what she will do with the opportunity. It has been too often said that there is a sad lack of public spirit in Bengal. It is not that she rivals Bombay; but, as compared with Bombay, her charity and public spirit are of the feeblest. Kristodas Pal has placed his countrymen under obligations which cannot be overestimated. He did more for them than Harrish Chunder Mookerjee, Kissory Chand Mitter and Rajah Degumber Mitter put together. His claim, therefore, is unique and overwhelming, and it will be, in consequence, a grave reproach to Bengal and its people if the wishes of the friends of Kristodas Pal should fail of accomplishment for want of enthusiastic support.—*Indian Daily News.*

Somewhat late in the day a movement has been started in Calcutta to do honour to the revered memory of Kristodas Pal, whose untimely death six months ago was generally felt to be almost a national misfortune. The delay that has taken place in giving effect to the widespread feelings of regret then evoked is, we presume, partly due to a desire to defer action until the arrival in Calcutta of the great officials from Simla and Darjeeling. The meeting held on Saturday afternoon in the Calcutta Town Hall was both large and representative, Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal filled the chair, and among the speakers were one of the members of Council, Sir Steuart Bayley, the Chief Justice, Sir R. Garth, the official Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. H. L. Harrison, and several leaders of the native community, including the Bombay member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. We are glad to see that in the speeches due prominence was given to Kristodas Pal's journalistic work, for notwithstanding his long and honourable connection with the Municipality and the Legislature, he will be best remembered in the future as the man who in the capacity of editor of the *Hindu Patriot* did more than anybody else to enlarge the scope and elevate the tone of native journalism throughout India. Of humble origin and without powerful patrons, Kristodas Pal, in spite of great difficulties, attained a position which but few can expect to ever attain, and it is to be hoped that the story of a life so full of interest and encouragement to his fellow countrymen will not long remain unwritten.—*Times of India.*

This tribute of respect is certainly very gratifying to the numerous friends and admirers of the illustrious deceased.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
B. M. Malabari Esq., Bombay	4	8	0
Indore Native Library	13	4	0
S. Vencata Varadieyengar Esq., Bangalore	13	4	0
Bangalore Literary Union	13	4	0
Ghatal Public Library	13	0	0
A. Narasamulee Naido Esq, Simoga	3	0	0
Secretary Public Library, Bhandara	1	2	0
Oomraotee City Library	13	4	0
Bibigunge Reading Club, Dinapore	6	10	0
Babu Setol Chunder Sanyal, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Bereshar Chuckerbutty, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Dwarka Nath Sircar, Mongbyr	15	0	0
,, Annoda Persad Mojoomdar, Raipore	6	10	0
,, Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, Pubna	6	10	0
,, Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Hari Mohun Dey, Golaghat	6	10	0
,, Brojendro Nundon Das Mohapatra, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Bishna Churn Pal, Golaghat	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—21*st January* 1885.

GENERAL.—15th Jany—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Mymensing.

Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for two months, in extension of leave granted 14th Novr last.

16th Jany.—Baboo Ananda Chunder Bose, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, in charge of the Kalkini estate, Furreedpore, leave for two months and twelve days, from date he may avail himself of it.

19th Jany.—Mr. W Teunon, Asst Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, is transfd to the sudder station of Rungpore.

This cancels the order of 13th inst. transfg Mr. Teunon to Dinagepore.

20th Jany.—Baboo Srinath Sen temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, in the Burdwan Divn, for employment on special work.

The following appointments are made in the "Dacca Volunteer Rifles," with effect from the 14th November 1884:—

Mr J H Finlayson to be Lieut, Mounted Comy.
Mr R S Glover to be Lieut, Mounted Comy.
Mr. H F Wilson to be Lieut, Infy Comy.
Mr. W Booth to be Lieut, Mounted Comy.
Revd W Ulyat to be Hony Chaplin.
Surg-Maj Crombie to be Hony Surg.

Mr J G Charles temply to be Addnl Dist Judge, 24-Perghs, from date he was relieved of his apptmt as Offg Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly.

Mr Charles is also apptd, under sec. 3, Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge under that Act within the local limits of Calcutta and the dist of 24-Perghs.

Mr F F Handley, First Insptr of Registration Offices, temply to be Addnl Judge of Burdwan.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kurigram, Rungpore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr T J Mendes, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Rungpore, and to have charge of the Kurigram sub-dvn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen.

Legislative—20th Jany—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Ecclesiastical.—16th Jany—The Rev C W Jackson to act as Second Chaplin of St John's Church, Calcutta.

Registration.—14th Jany—Baboo Kadernath Bukshi, who was appointed temply to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Chooadanga in Nuddea, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Munshi Ashgar Ali to be Joint Sub-Regtr of the Begumgunge Sub-dist in Noakhally, with head-quarters at Senbagh.

Education.—20th Jany—Mr A W Croft, Dirtr of Public Instrn, was on leave from 22nd Decr 1884 to 11th Jany 1885, both days inclusive.

Opium.—20th Jany.—Mr J D Savi, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tehta, leave for three months, from 3rd prox, or subsequent date.

Mr H G C Clarke, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Gya, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tehta, during absence of Mr J D Savi.

Medical.—15th Jany.—Baboo Annoda Proshad Chatterjea, Munsif of Dantoon, to be Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the management of the charitable despensary at Dantoon, in Midnapore.

16th Jany.—Surg R D Donaldson, doing duty in the station hospital, Dum-Dum, to have medical charge of the lock-hospital at that station, in addn to his own duties, vice Surg-Maj J Hector, resigned.

Bde Surg S M Shircore, Surg of Moorshedabad, to be Hony Surg of the Central Bengal Light Horse Volunteer Corps, from 24th Decr 1884.

Baboo Behary Lal Mookerjee, to be Secy to the Committee for the management of the Pandra dispensary in Manbhoom.

Road Cess—15th January—Baboo Janardan Sircar to be Vice-Chairman of the Branch Road Committee for Raneegunge, in Burdwan, Vice Mr A Whyte, resigned.

Baboo Aghore Nath Chatterjee to be a member of the Tumlook Branch Road Committees in Midnapore, vice Baboo Radhaballov Chowdhry.

Judicial Department—14th Jany—Baboo Suryya Narain Das, a Munsif of Burrisal, in the Backergunge dist, to be rent-suit Munsif of that Chowkey, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs 50 within the local limits of that munsifi. The orders will have effect from 26th Decr 1884.

15th Jany—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first clas.

Baboo Jadub Chandra Sen to be an Hony Magte for the Bankoora Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magte third class.

16th Jany—The gentlemen named below are apptd to be Hony Magtes for the Behar Bench in Patna, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class :—

Moulvie Nissar Ali and Moulvie Khyrat Hossain.

The gentlemen named below to be Hony Magtes for the Naraingunge Bench, in Dacca, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class :—

Mr R Sim, Mr C D Giannocopulo, and Mr *H M Weatherall.*

17th Jany—Baboo Jagat Durlabh Mozumdar, Sub-Judge of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs 50 within the local limits of the sudder munsifi.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

At the request of the Committee of the Public Health Society, Dr. R. Harvey will deliver a public lecture at the India Museum on Thursday the 29th instant at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT :—The Plague : a History and a Lesson.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will preside.

The public are invited to attend.

C. H. REILY.
Honorary Secretary.

Wanted for the Darjeeling Municipality a Head Clerk on a salary of from 50 to 60 Rupees.

Also a store-keeper on a monthly salary of from 35 to 45 Rupees.

Both men must know English thoroughly and have had experience in similar work.

The Store keeper will be required to furnish a security deposit of Rs 250, as certificates will not be returned, only copies of them should be submitted. Apply to Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Darjeeling.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Cachar District Works 2 Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40 pay and 15 Rupees travelling allowance. Knowledge of Surveying, levelling, plan drawing and estimating is essential.

They will be taken on probation for 6 months with prospects of permanent appointment if they prove to be useful. Apply with copies of testimonials to

BHOLA NATH DASS, C. E.,
District Engineer,
Cachar District.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON TRUST ACCOUNTS.

[*Half-year ending 30th September.*]

No. 1271—LA.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS
OF THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that the cash and store accounts maintained in your office for the half-year ending the 30th September 1884 have been examined, and audited under our supervision and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found to be correct.

We annex statements of (1)the transactions of your revenue and capital accounts during the half-year in question and (2) of your assets and liabilities on the 30th September 1884 as obtained from your books.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

E. T. ATKINSON,
Accountt-General.

WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Receipts.	Opening balance.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Part I.—Jetties... ...	4,13,609 4 0	1,33,986 11 8	5,47,595 15 8	4,08,529 0 10	1,39,066 14 10	5,47,595 15 8	
„ II.—Inland vessels wharves.	1,47,073 2 10	25,839 1 10	1,72,912 4 8	1,30,468 6 0	42,443 14 8	1,72,912 4 8	
„ III.—Strand bank lands ...	88,794 4 7	16,164 4 2	1,04,958 8 9	73,138 9 4	31,819 15 5	1,04,958 8 9	
„ IV.—Harbour Master's Department	2,53,251 0 10	2,50,020 6 11	5,03,271 7 9	3,23,517 0 3	1,79,754 7 6	5,03,271 7 9	
„ VI.—Tramway.	53,297 8 7	44,006 15 8	97,304 8 3	62,234 13 0	35,069 11 3	97,304 8 3	
„ VII.—Port approaches, deficit.	1,35,036 9 2	8,383 6 0	1,43,419 15 2	1,82,797 14 1	—39,377 14 11*	1,43,419 15 2	*Net deficit.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.
Contribution from revenue for repayment of loans ...	51,269 14 10
Ditto Ditto sinking fund on debenture loans	30,000 0 0
Ditto Ditto new works	14,000 0 0
Chutto Laul's bathing ghat...	300 0 0
Stock	4,37,998 2 9
Suspense account	615 15 8
Advance received from the Bank of Bengal	9,66,305 12 2
	15,00,489 13 5
Opening balance...	8,093 3 10
Total.....	15,08,583 1 3

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.
Repayment of loan	51,269 14 10
Paid to trustees on account of sinking fund	30,000 0 0
Chutto Lal's bathing ghat	191 7 0
Stock	3,35,230 11 3
Suspense account	1,414 13 2
Works under construction	10,90,241 1 9
	15,08,348 0 0
Closing balance	235 1 3
Total.....	15,08,583 1 3

ASSETS.

PARTICULARS.	Part I. Jetties.	Part II. Inland Vessels.	Part III. Strand Bank Lands.	Part IV. Harbour Master's Departments.	Part V. Capital Account.	Part VI. Treasury.	Part VII. Port Approaches.	Debenture Interest Account.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investment for reserve fund	...	...	...	.....	4,63,494 8 2	.....	.....	.....	4,63,494 8 2
Ditto for depreciation fund ...	..	...	...	.....	1,99,994 14 4	.....	.....	.....	1,99,994 14 4
Ditto for jetty insurance fund ...	49,998 11 5	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5
Ditto for funds of Chutto Laul's bathing ghat. ...	...	...	...	.....	15,892 10 0	.....	.....	.....	15,892 10 0
Sinking fund for debenture loan paid to trustees	...	...	...	.....	1,20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,20,000 0 0
Government promissory notes of depositors.	60,200 0 0	15,900 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	77,800 0 0
Government Savings Bank (deposits in) ...	450 0 0	900 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350 0 0
Suspense and advance accounts ...	4,278 11 9	...	...	7,575 15 4	333 8 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	12,198 3 5
Stock	...	...	...	.....	2,04,089 9 10	.....	.....	.....	2,04,089 9 10
Contribution for stock	20,000 0 0	10,080 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Collectors, treasures, and others for miscellaneous bills, ...	53,082 12 8	895 8 3	11,266 5 0	11,278 10 0	.....	1,820 5 9	.....	.....	78,343 9 8
Blocks	..	...	...	.....	1,48,80,018 6 7	.....	.....	.....	1,48,80,018 6 7
Works under construction	...	...	...	.....	33,08,627 6 2	.....	.....	.....	33,08,627 6 2
Depreciation of marine block... ...	...	...	...	.....	3,03,493 13 8	.....	.....	.....	3,03,493 13 8
Temporary loan to part V	75,000 0 0	10,322 3 7	...	2,30,000 0 0	.....	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,55,322 3 7
Net deficit	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	39,377 14 11	.....	39,377 14 11
Trust account (cash balances)... ...	45,842 4 6	24,442 9 7	26,110 6 2	93,949 3 5	235 1 3	2,184 15 3	122 7 5	66,723 12 0	2,59,610 11 7
Total.....	3,08,852 8 4	62,460 5 5	48,576 11 2	3,62,803 12 9	1,94,96,179 14 4	44,505 5 0	39,510 6 4	66,723 12 0	2,04,29,612 11 4

LIABILITIES.

	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Debenture Loans.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port reserve fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0
Jetty ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	99,300 0 0
Jetty insurance fund...	50,012 7 2	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,012 7 2
Sinking fund for debenture loan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,20,000 0 0
Depreciation fund account	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,03,493 13 8	.....	.....	.....	3,03,493 13 8
Bathing ghat to memory of Chutto Laul ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,263 8 0	.....	.....	.....	17,263 8 0
Deposit of Government promissory notes ...	60,200 0 0	15,900 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	77,800 0 0
Deposit of employes in the Government Savings Banks	450 0 0	900 0 0	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1,350 0 0
Suspense account	.....	1,364 11 9	3,790 6 9	.....	33,905 5 1	34 6 2	1,790 7 9	.....	40,885 5 6
Deposits of contractors and others ...	5,815 9 8	900 0 0	500 0 0	1,71,770 11 3	5,000 0 0	3 8 0	54 11 0	.....	1,84,044 7 11
Demand account for miscellaneous and other bills	53,082 12 8	895 8 3	11,266 5 0	11,278 10 0	.....	18,20 5 9	.....	.....	78,343 9 8
Loans from Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,82,516 10 5	.....	.....	.....	66,82,516 10 5
Debenture loan of 1881 and 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000 0 0
Premium received on debenture loans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,075 0 0	.....	.....	.....	99,075 0 0
Interest on Government securities of employes and surplus cash balance ...	224 12 0	56 2 9	.....	.....	18,553 13 0	10 0 0	.. ...	.....	18,844 11 9
Temporary loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,55,322 3 7	.....	.. ...	.....	3,55,322 3 7
Contribution from revenue for repayment of loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,07,583 5 7	.....	.....	.....	11,07,583 5 7
Contribution from revenue for new works and renewals	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,25,447 5 8	.....	.. ...	.. ...	46,25,447 5 8
Contribution from revenue for stock ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Ditto from Government for new roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,584 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	74,584 0 0
Sale of materials of buildings dismantled for new roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,562 6 9	.....	.....	.....	52,562 6 9
Sale of surplus lands...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,07,816 10 5	.....	.....	.....	4,07,816 10 5
Value of river police blocks received from Government	.....	... ..	.....	.....	7,150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,150 0 0
Value of landing stage at Prinsep's Ghat received from Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
Value of block of Port Approaches received from Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,86,050 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,86,050 0 0
Net revenue	1,39,066 14 10	42,443 14 8	31,819 15 5	1,79,754 7 6	.....	35,039 11 3	.....	66,723 12 0	4,28,154 15 8
Interest on debenture loan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,723 12 0
Bank of Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,66,305 12 2	7,067 5 10	37,665 3 7	.....	10,11,038 5 7
Total ...	3,08,852 8 4	62,460 5 5	48,576 11 2	3,62,803 12 9	1,94,96,179 14 4	44,505 5 0	39,510 6 4	66,723 12 0	2,04,29,612 11 4

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON HOOGHLY BRIDGE ACCOUNTS.

[*Half-year ending 30th September.*]

No. 1272—LA.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS
OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to report that your accounts for the half-year ending 30th September 1884 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found to be correct.

2. The receipts and expenditure of the Bridge for the half-year in question amounted to Rs. 2,51,731-4-2 and Rs. 1,16,649,7-3 respectively, and the net revenue of the Bridge to the end of September 1884 was increased by Rs. 1,35,081-12-11. The net revenues of the Bridge on the 1st April 1884 was Rs. 31,591-9-5, and on the 30th September 1884, Rs. 1,66,673-6-4.

3. We annex a statement of your assets and liabilities on the 30th September 1884, as obtained from your books, and certify that it contains a true description of your financial position on that date.

We have the honor to be,
SIRS,
Your most obedient Servants,
E. T. ATKINSON,
Accountant-General.
WILLIAM H. DOBBIE,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

Assets.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Block of Hooghly Bridge ...	24,65,459	14	11
Reserve Section	1,08,761	1	9
Investment for Reserve Fund ...	5,13,589	3	0
Ditto do. Reserve Section...	23,587	0	0
Government promissory notes of depositors	11,100	0	0
Suspense Account	871	2	4
Trust account(cash balance) ...	1,66,676	2	3
Total...	32,90,044	8	3

Liabilities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loan from Government... ...	10,80,000	0	0
Contribution from revenue for repayment of loan	11,61,800	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto for new works	3,16,346	14	11
Ditto ditto ditto of Port... for tug steamer *Hetty* ...	40,313	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,13,589	3	0
Deposit of Government promissory notes... ...	11,100	0	0
Interest on Government promissory notes of contractor...	222	0	0
Net Revenue	1,66,673	6	4
Total...	32,90,044	8	3

WANTED.

An overseer for the Purneah Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, rising to Rs. 125, by annual increments of Rs. 5, and Horse allowance Rs. 15 monthly. Applicants must be passed overseers of the D. P. W. and must have some practical experience. Applications will be received up to the 15th of February next by the undersigned.

PURNEAH,
Municipal Office,
The 14th Jany. 1885.

Vice-Chairman.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

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WANTED.

An experienced Head-master for the Maisadul Rajah's English School on a salary of Rs.75 to Rs 100 a month, according to the qualifications of the candidate. Preference will be given to University graduates holding M. A. or B. A. certificates. Applications with copies of testimonials of past services should reach the undersigned before the second February 1885 after which date no application will be received.

WOMESH CHUNDRA MITTRA,
Manager, Maisadul Estate,
District Midnapur

INDIAN NATION.

[ESTABLISHED 13TH AUGUST 1883.]

This journal which has always endeavoured to maintain a high standard of ability and honesty will be published from January 1885, in three sheets of foolscap paper. No effort will be spared to make the paper a first-class journal in appearance and substance. Annual subscription Rs. 6; subscription for shorter periods at proportionate rates; the shortest period for which subscription is taken is one month, the amount payable being 8 annas. All subscriptions for shorter periods than 6 months must be paid absolutely and unconditionally in advance.

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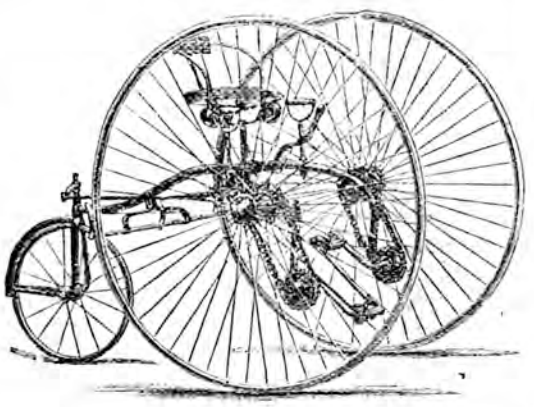

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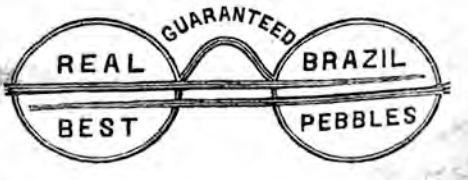

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